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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/625,399	07/23/2003	Beverly Cox	P-120066.1.3 (UTI)(CIP)	1379	
7:	590 07/14/2005	EXAMINER			
Daniel D. Cha		BAREFOOT, GALEN L			
Jackson Walker Ste. 2100	r, LLP	ART UNIT PAPER NUMB			
112 E. Pecan S	t.	3644			
San Antonio, TX 78205			DATE MAILED: 07/14/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application	n No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comments		10/625,39	9	COX ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit				
		Galen L. B		3644				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply								
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).								
Status								
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·						
2a)	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.							
3)	Since this application is in condition for allow	wance except	for formal matters, pro	secution as to the	e merits is			
	closed in accordance with the practice unde	er Ex parte Qu	ayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims								
4)🖂	Claim(s) <u>1-9 and 11-24</u> is/are pending in the	application.						
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
·	6) Claim(s) <u>1-9,11-24</u> is/are rejected.							
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.								
Application	on Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.								
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.								
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).								
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).								
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.								
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119								
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
Attachment(s)								
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)								
3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/ r No(s)/Mail Date		Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		O-152)			

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6,8-9,11-12,15-18,21-23,24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Woodland (6056237) in view of Young et al (6626399).

Woodland shows the backpack in fig 28, a launch tube, parachute fig 43, uses GPS, and the camera 11 pans and tilts. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the rail of Young et al for the tube of Woodland since it is a mere engineer sizing issue and further noted that foam packing, a hinge for sliding joint of Young are all obvious modifications of the area of mechanical expedients. The carriage of Young "indirectly" engages the fuselage.

Young et al shows pins 70a that hold the craft to the carriage against a shear force on the pin.

It is also noted that the term "capable" is a broad term that provides no specifics of how or what the structure is or used, since through various mechanical means all things are capable of being removed or placed in a container.

1. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Siegel et al (4238093).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the gas powered launching power of Siegel et al for the rubber bands of the above combination.

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2. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Adkins et al (4856736).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the wing arrangement of Adkins et al for the above combination since it is stable arrangement for RPVs.

3. Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al. as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Thurber, Jr. et al (4530476).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the power plant of Thurber (col 4, lines25-31) for that of Woodland since it is a mere substitution of equivalents and the addition of a generator on a gas powered engine is also obvious mechanical expedient.

It is noted that Grifin (4678143) cited by the applicant has a carriage that directly engages the fuselage with a shear pin 35.

3. Claims 1-6,8-9,11-12,15-18,21-23,24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland (6056237) in view of Young et al (6626399) and Griffin (4678143).

Woodland shows the backpack in fig 28, a launch tube, parachute fig 43, uses GPS, and the camera 11 pans and tilts. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the rail of Young et al for the tube of Woodland since it is a mere engineer sizing issue and further noted that foam packing, a hinge for sliding joint of Young are all obvious modifications of the area of mechanical expedients. The carriage of Young "indirectly" engages the fuselage.

It is noted that Grifin (4678143) cited by the applicant has a carriage that directly engages the fuselage with a shear pin 35.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to engage the fuselage of the launch arrangement of the above combination with a shear pin 35 as taught by Griffin

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Young et al shows pins 70a that hold the craft to the carriage against a shear force on the pin.

It is also noted that the term "capable" is a broad term that provides no specifics of how or what the structure is or used, since through various mechanical means all things are capable of being removed or placed in a container.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al and Griffin as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Siegel et al (4238093).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the gas powered launching power of Siegel et al for the rubber bands of the above combination.

5. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al and Griffin as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Adkins et al (4856736).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the wing arrangement of Adkins et al for the above combination since it is stable arrangement for RPVs.

6. Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Woodland in view of Young et al. and Griffin as applied in paragraph above, and further in view of Thurber, Jr. et al. (4530476).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the power plant of Thurber (col 4, lines25-31) for that of Woodland since it is a mere substitution of equivalents and the addition of a generator on a gas powered engine is also obvious mechanical expedient.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Galen L Barefoot whose telephone number is 571-272-6898.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Teri Luu can be reached on 571-272-7045.

On <u>July 15, 2005</u>, the Central FAX Number will change to **571-273-8300**. This new Central FAX Number is the result of relocating the Central FAX server to the Office's Alexandria, Virginia campus.

Most facsimile-transmitted patent application related correspondence is required to be sent to the Central FAX Number. To give customers time to adjust to the new Central FAX Number, faxes sent to the old number (703-872-9306) will be routed to the new number until September 15, 2005. After September 15, 2005, the old number will no longer be in service and 571-273-8300 will be the only facsimile number recognized for "centralized delivery".

CENTRALIZED DELIVERY POLICY: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies. For example, if the examiner has rejected claims in a regular U.S. patent application, and the reply to the examiner's Office action is desired to be transmitted by facsimile rather than mailed, the reply must be sent to the Central FAX Number.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceedings should be directed to 800-786-9199.

Information regarding the status of an application may also be obtained from the Patent Application information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

July 11, 2005

Galen Barefoot Primary Examiner Technology Center 3644 Page 6